The Endless Oedipus Complex of European Peoples Who Deny Their Turkish Father: The Obvious Turkish Genes in European Nations

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Kaan Arslanoğlu

The haplogroup R1b, often associated with Turkic peoples, spread to the Middle East, Anatolia, and Europe thousands of years BCE. This migration continued in waves well into the centuries of the Common Era, spreading via Northern and Central Europe, Anatolia, and even North Africa. This is the map and the dating of the spread of R1b. R1a is also considered connected to Turkic lineages. However, the genetics of Turanian and Turkic-speaking peoples is not limited to the R haplogroups. Tracing back to CF and C, this shared root extends to many other haplogroups. Even before the Common Era, Turkic-speaking carriers of I, G, J, Q and others already existed. I will explain further below.

European nations needed to find themselves an ancestor, a lineage. That ancestor was Turkish. In some way, they knew this. Many wise Europeans had told them so. Yet, by the late 19th century—when European racism had developed—they could no longer accept this. They could not accept the "humiliation" of their lineage being traced back to the Turk. They needed to find an ancient center of civilization, a "noble" ancestor. They discovered Ancient Greece and declared it their forefather. They gloried in it, took pride in it. (You can read the broader story and the evidence in Martin Bernal, and also in Umberto Eco.)

But who were the ancient Greeks? They too were a mixed people. They had a strong Turkish branch (R1b), and a Middle Eastern-Turkish hybrid J gene, and

the E gene (African–Phoenician–Egyptian). In fact, Ancient Greece was a colony of the Phoenician civilization, a continuation of ancient Egypt.

Because of this mixed structure, Ancient Greece never fully knew who they were. They could not understand who their ancestor was. They could not accept what they knew. Thus the Greek tragedy was born. The Oedipus tragedy —killing the father, the ancestor— emerged from this complex. European civilization, which took Greece as its forefather, fell into even deeper identity confusion. By denying their Turkish ancestors, European intellectuals fell from one fear to another, from one anxiety to another, from one hatred to another. They inherited the Oedipus complex: Killing the father, marrying the mother — even unknowingly.

They had a problem with their ancestor, and their fate was shaped not by the gods, but by themselves. When Oedipus realized the truth, he blinded himself and condemned himself to exile —because he had a sense of honor. The true European, however, did not punish himself, but punished others. Racism, colonialism, wars, massacres, genocides became their destiny. They glorified this, and built “civilization” and “social science” upon it. Against true knowledge, however, they became more blind than Oedipus, more deaf than Odysseus’ sailors.

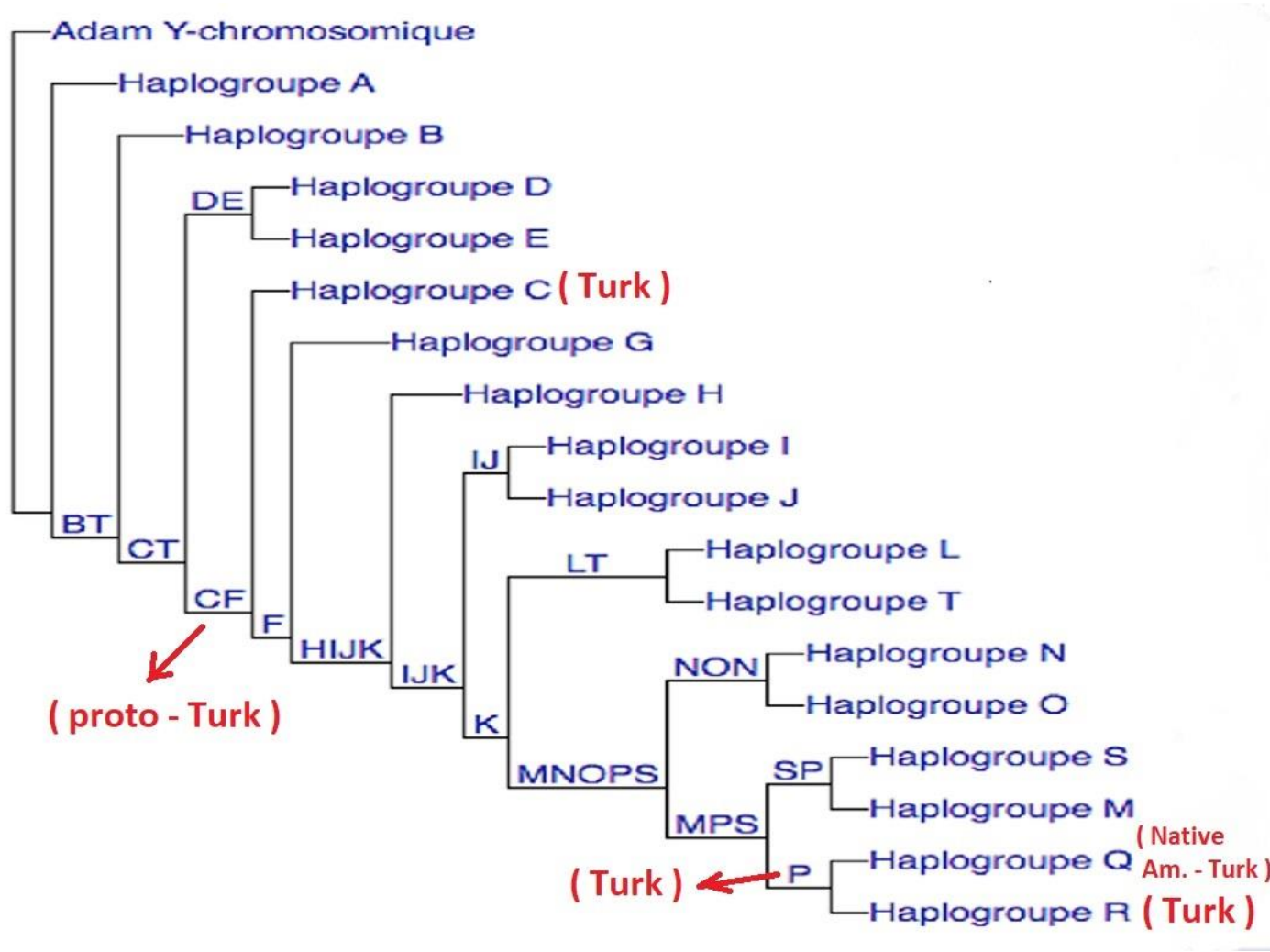
What are the genetic groups of the Turks? What are the genetic groups of the Turks in Türkiye? What are the genetic groups of European peoples?

Ethnic genetic character is most widely and reliably determined through the Y chromosome.

The oldest original group of the Turks is the C group. It split from CF around 55,000 years ago. In other words, CF—which appeared about 60,000 years ago—is proto-Turkish. The oldest ancestor of the Turks and the Turkish language is CF. Originating from Central and East Asia. Among Turks and Turkic peoples in this region, the C group is still the most dominant. The Yakuts, for example, are C. CF and C have many sons, grandsons, cousins. We will discuss them below.

To skip quickly before going to cousins: a newer group of the Turkish gene, P, emerged 40,000 years ago in the same regions. It has two children, both ancestors of the Turks: Q and R … Q is dominant in some Far Asian Turkic tribes and among Native Americans. That is the origin of the Native American kinship with Turks. R, which physically looks very different, is argued to be the closest true Turkish gene. These are the white-skinned peoples. R1b is the most representative Turkish gene. Mostly blond, light blond, often light-eyed people. They migrated to Western Europe. Celts, Basques, Germans, English, Italians etc. came from them. R1a is shared between Turks and Slavs—an even blonder group. They formed the peoples of Eastern and Central Europe. Let us note that this blondness/darkness trait has depended on climate over thousands of years: generally darker in the south, generally lighter in the north.

Those who want to study these in more detail can refer to the works of: Anatole Klyosov… Osman Çataloluk… Anton Perdih… Bill Lipton… Jeannine Davis-Kimball… Joo-Yup Lee… Mario Alinei… Vernesi et al. (2004); Achilli et al. (2007); Pellechia M, Negrini N, Colli L (2007)… Alberto Piazza, Antonio Torrini (2007) … Karl O. Högström… Donald N. Yates…



THE GENETICS OF TURKS IN TÜRKİYE

The genetics of Turks in Türkiye is quite different from this table, because there were countless mixtures both long before 1071 and after 1071.

When we say “Turks of Türkiye,” or “the people of Türkiye, citizens of Türkiye”… we actually mean a very broad mixed structure. More than 70% of this population are ethnic Turks. 15-20% are Kurds. Some Kurds also see themselves as Turks, though the majority still do not. The remaining slightly over 10% consist of Circassians, Laz, Georgians, Bosniaks, Albanians, Gypsy, and Arabs. These are generally Muslim. A vast majority of them consider themselves Turk. Non-Muslim minorities exist in very small proportions: Jews, Greeks, Armenians, Assyrians.

Among the people of Türkiye, the most common group is J—around 35%. Then: R1b: 18%, R1a: 7%, G: 11%, E: 10%. C and Q are very low. The J group is not typically a Turkish gene—it is a Middle Eastern gene. But since it too is a descendant of Turks earliest ancestor CF, it is related to the Turks. Thus J and R are related.

THE GENETICS OF THE KURDS

The haplogroup distribution among Kurds is quite similar to the general Turkish pattern.

The J haplogroup is the most dominant, about 45%. As we said, this group is related to the Turkish gene. In fact, due to Turkish distant ancestor CF, most of the nations of the World are related to the Turks. But through J, the kinship is a bit closer—like a cousin's child. Among Kurds, R—mostly R1a—amounts to nearly 25%. This is a typical Turkish gene. This proves the thesis that Kurds were formed both long before 1071 and after, partly from Turks and then mixed again with Turks. Kurds also have around 5–15% E gene, and 5–10% G gene. The G gene is Caucasian/Circassian. Being descended from C's cousin, it is also kin to the Turks.

So let's say something about the Circassians (Adyghe, Abkhaz, etc.). There is no large-scale comprehensive study just on them, but in general among Caucasian peoples and Circassians, the G gene is said to be the most widespread—over 50%. This, through C and CF, is the ancient kinship with the Turks. G split from CF 48,000 years ago. That is, C and G branched off from CF. Thus their ancestral kinship with Turks is strong—in a sense, they are also Turkish ancestors. Following mixing, language and cultural blending in later millenia, we are not even mentioning. But kinship from that is also undeniable. That, however, is not the subject of this text.

Circassians also have smaller amounts of J and the typical Turkish gene R.

There are also no large specialized studies on the **Laz** and **Georgians**. But we can say the same for them. Later results are important, but whatever comes out, due to distant ancestor C and close ancestor R, kinship is certain. In terms of history, culture and genetics, the Laz have strong **Kipchak** descent.

BOSNIAKS

Among Bosniaks, the I gene is about 50%. This is the Scandinavian gene. Bosniaks also have around 20% Turkic-Slavic R1a, and about 7% Turkish R1b. The Bosniak-Scandinavian I gene is a grandson of CF, cousin of C—in other words, a Proto-Turkic lineage.

Bosniaks are also known to descend, more recently, from the Turkish **Pechenegs**. With Islam, their cultural bond has been reinforced for 500 years.

THE GENETICS of EUROPEANS

The most common genetic group in Europe, especially in West is R1b—the Turkish gene. It is very dominant among the **Celts** and in general in **England**: 70–75%. Among the **Basques** it is 90%. In **Spain**, 65–70%. In **Germany**, 45. In **Italy**, 50 (the Etruscan - Turkish homeland). In **France**, around 60. Among the **Celts** (Caucasian, Anatolian Turks), 80–90%. The Turkish-Slavic shared gene R1a is on average around 50% among **Slavs**. Slavs also have R1b at about 15–20%. Moving westward, among **Slovaks, Croats**, and **Slovenes** this percentage increases. The intense Turkish roots in all these languages going back 3,000 years present another strong body of evidence parallel to the genetic evidence. In my latest dictionary I recorded around 22,000 of these words. Counting all these languages, the number of shared words must exceed 100,000.

NOT EVERYTHING IS ABOUT GENES

Since Turkic-Turan culture and language dominated across two continents 4000–5000 years ago, alongside genetic kinship there also arose linguistic and cultural commonality. For example, the Scandinavians, kin with Turks through the -I- gene, inherited elements of the Shamanist fire cult and spoke proto-Turkic. In certain respects, they acquired more Turkic features than the English and Germans—who are genetically of the exact same lineage as the Turks.

We test and confirm all these genetic findings with historical, anthropological, and cultural knowledge. In parallel, and even beyond this, we demonstrate linguistic commonalities one by one: tens of thousands of Turkish-rooted words embedded in European languages. Moreover, hundreds of proven, documented Turkic remnants in “Indo-European” syntax and grammar.

THE NATION IS A DIFFERENT CONCEPT

A nation is when ethnic groups within a given geography, through a unity of language, culture, identity, consciousness, and state, consider themselves a unique society, distinct from other nations. For such a structure to form or dissolve does not require thousands of years. It can arise within as short a time as 5-10 years, and disintegrate within 50.

For national unity, neither appearance nor genetic unity is required. To demand this would be racism. **If we looked only at genetics, the English, Germans, Spaniards, and Italians are “more Turkish” than the Turks of Türkiye.**

However, to understand nations, knowledge of history, language, and genetics is indispensable. Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, founder of the Republic of Türkiye, sought on the one hand to prove through history and language the kinship of

Turks with other ethnic groups, nations; and on the other, he strove to instill the awareness that "**Every citizen of Türkiye is a Turk**."

THE GENETIC MOSAIC OF THE GREEKS

J is about 30%. This is an Eastern Mediterranean, Middle Eastern gene. It is kin to the Turkish gene. Through the Turkic Sumerians, the ethnic, linguistic, cultural, and theological connections are strong. The E gene is nearly 25%. It is an African gene, which spread to Greece and the Balkans thousands of years ago.

The Turkish R1b gene is about 13%. The Caucasian G gene is about 8%. The Scandinavian/Balkan I gene is about 6%. R1a is around 6%.

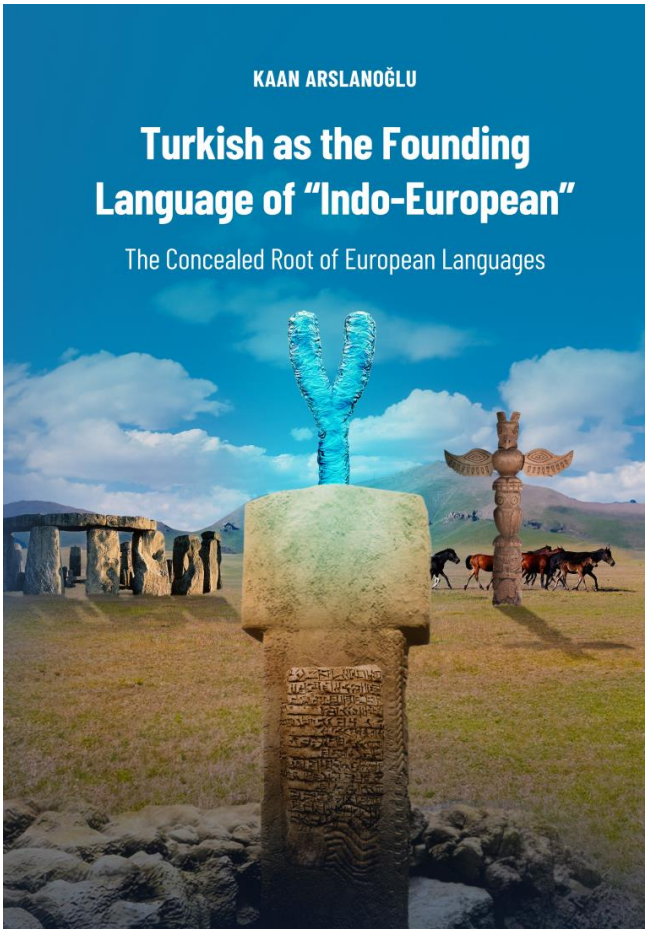
In conclusion, the genetics of the Greek people is far from that of the European peoples, and close to that of the Türkiye Turkish people. The genetics of the European peoples is very close in distribution to that of ancient Turks, while the genetics of modern Greeks is very far from it. The genetics of the European peoples is closer to that of the ancient Turks than is the genetics of present-day Turks of Türkiye.

Cruel, fraudulent Gods, and men who compete with them in evil

Is it only Oedipus? From the harsh Zeus downwards, the merciless, ruthless patriarchal gods of Greek mythology… the tricker, unreliable goddesses… and the Greek tragedy that arose from this. Shakespeare, Voltaire, and many writers scrambled for them as if finding the salvaged goods of a sunken ship in a flea market. Freud even treated this social illness as though it were a personal "normal" condition. Moreover, he invented illnesses, therapies, and theories from it in an excessive psychological attitude.

At the root of it all lies fear of the Turkish father—well known, but suppressed and made to be forgotten—and hatred against the ancestor. That hatred continues fiercely. In the past it led to bloody genocides and countless brutal wars. And it seems likely it will continue to do so. Of course, the basis of these is humanity's daily, fish-like memory.

Final Note: You can find much more detailed explanations and documents on this subject in my book which I show you **below, where I explain all this.**



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